The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY - - December 5, 1877.

We publish a couple of articles from the New York *Times*, headed "Contest in the Senate" and "Hamburg Massacre Butler" which so fully set forth the outrage perpetrated by the admission of that murderer of innocent men, to the Senate, that we deem other comment unnecessary.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* denies that there is any truth in the report being circulated, that Chief Justice Agnew of our Supreme Court, contemplates resigning his seat on the bench at the end of his present term, because of ill health or on any other account.

If it hadn't been for the "machine politicians" in the Senate during the struggle of last week, Congress would to-day be in the hands of the Democrats, and the administration would be utterly powerless. Will Carl Schurz, George W. Curtis and other superserviceable friends of the President, please make a note of it!

Can any one tell us the difference between the political condition of the country in 1861, and now?

The same solid South is controlling matters with as high a hand now as then. It wasn't all an idle boast, when at the close of the war the rebels asserted that "what they had lost on the field they would regain by legislation," was it?

The Columbus (Miss.) *Democrat* thus sweetly announces the success of conciliation in that State. "The late election demonstrates the pleasing fact that the negroes of Mississippi have about retired from politics. In very few counties did their vote influence the result of the election. This retirement has been voluntary; they who assert, as some of our enemies in the North do, that violence and intimidation were used, LIE."

It is an open secret that the Murphy movement is not in high favor with the Democratic House at Washington, and that it is a common occurrence to find members incapacitated from discharging their most important duties. The Southern plantation manners and habits are again being introduced into the National legislation halls.

That wonderfully "independent" Senator, Judge Davis of Illinois, who owes his election to the folly of a few Republicans, signalized his freedom from partizanship during the struggle of last week, by dodging, or squarely voting, when needed, with the Democrats. His votes for Butler prove however, how largely the bench of the Supreme Court was benefited when he left it for the Senate.

Now that Butler, the Hamburg murderer has been voted into a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he was never elected, the most skeptical must agree that the era of conciliation and good will has fully dawned upon the country. Old fashioned Republicans used to think that Chief Justice Taney committed an outrage against both law and humanity, when he held that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, but who will now dare dispute the dictum?

The County Commissioners of Butler County have adopted what strikes us as a true and permanent economy in the building of bridges, which is well worthy of imitation here and elsewhere. The eventual cheapness of iron bridges as compared with wooden ones needing constant repair, should be obvious to every one. The Butler *Citizen* of last week says:

The five fine iron bridges, that our County Commissioners have had built during the past summer, cost the county as follows: The one at Martinsburgh, length 57 feet, $9 35 per foot: the one at Donelly station, length 64 feet, $9 40; the one at Wadsworth fording, in Slipperyrock township, length 73 feet, $11.50; one across the Connoquenessing in Forward township, 100 feet span, $14; one across Wolfcreek at Cooper fording, 79 feet long, at $10 per foot.

Robert Smalls, M. C. from South Carolina, and Cardozo ex State Treasurer of the same State (both colored men) have been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. A letter from Columbia to the *Inter-Ocean* gives some idea of how these convictions were brought about. After speaking of the petitions for new trial filed by these men, the letter says:

These petitions set forth in a full and formal manner the illegality of most of the evidence used against them, and which would have been ruled out in any fair court in any civilized country.

But the prejudice here is so great, and such a complete reign of terror exists here that it would not have made a particle of difference what was the character of the testimony or the witnesses; conviction was a foregone conclusion. The court was specially organized to convict, and convict it did.

The colored men on the jury that convicted Smalls and Cardozo, stated that they were told in the jury-room by the white jurors that they would not be permitted to leave town alive unless they brought in a verdict of guilty.

A perfect reign of terror exists here; and no man, white or black, can successfully oppose it. There was an election here yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the forced resignation of the Hon. W. B. Nash, the former Senator from this county.

You will perhaps remember that Mr. Nash was the Presidential Elector in this State whom the Democrats offered $30,000 to vote for Tilden. The election was very quiet and peaceful indeed, the peace that reigns at Warsaw. There was no Republican candidate or voters. The Democratic candidate was elected unanimously, although the Republicans have 2,500 majority in this county.

This shows what justice or mercy Republicans receive befor the State Courts. Though as innocent as babes, conviction is sure to follow if any conciliated Democrat chooses to have them convicted.

The absorbing topic for the last week has been the struggle for party supremacy in the United States Senate. The points to be determined were the contested seats from South Carolina and Louisiana. For the first, Butler (Dem.) and Corbin (Rep.) were the contestants, and for the second, Kellogg (Rep.) and Spofford (Dem.). The Senate is so nearly divided, that in the absence of Sharon of Nevada, who did not put in an appearance at the called session, Patterson of South Carolina, and Conover of Florida, both elected as Republicans, had the controlling votes. These men, for reasons best known to themselves, determined to vote for the admission of the Hamburg murderer, Butler, the consideration of whose case the Democrats determined to force first upon the Senate, so that they would have the aid of his vote to prevent the admission of Kellogg.

The struggle commenced on Monday, and was ended at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, with two continuous sessions, during that time lasting from Monday noon till 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and another commencing Friday noon and ending at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time Kellogg and Butler were sworn in. On several occasions during the struggle the supremacy of the Republicans was preserved, only by the casting vote of Vice President Wheeler. The contest was particularly important because it virtually decided who shall have control of the Senate during the regular Session which commenced on Monday last. Still, while the Relicans won, they have the unpleasant consciousness, that at any time Patterson and Conover—who by their votes seated a red-handed Democratic murderer in the chair to which a Republican was elected, and thereby also decreased the small Republican majority—have it in their power to control all political questions on which the Senate may divide during the present session.

Just So.

From the New York Herald.

The Democratic Senators are only insisting on an acceptance of the plain, logical consequence of President Hayes' recognition of the Democratic Legislatures in South Carolina and Louisiana.

All That is Left.

From the Boston Traveller.

All we can do is to watch the new rebel manoeuvering and hope for an early revival of that national spirit which may once more send encouragement and strength to the persecuted Republicans of the South.

The Way the South is Looking.

From the Nashville Banner.

The South, to-day, is more national than the North, and will continue to be so for years to come. Not until the North ceases to be radically sectional will the South again become divided politically. The South is looking to the future, and not to the past.

Of Course They Would.

From the Logansport Journal.

There is good reason for the belief that the Democratic Bourbons would increase the national army to 100,000 men, could it be officered by unreconciled rebels and a sprinkling of Northern doughfaces.

How a Western Paper Regards it.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Wouldn't it surprise you in a few months to hear of the Czar travelling around through Turkey, appointing the subjects of the Porte to fat offices, and telling them they fought for their convictions as he did for his, and the glory and honor of Turkey was his aim and it was all right, anyhow? It would be surprising. The war of the rebellion in America is the only war on record in which both sides were wholly, nobly, purely, grandly right. And President Hayes is the only man in the country who has been able to find that out.

The Future of Grant.

From the National Republican.

The quid nunes are giving themselves much needless anxiety about General Grant and the best methods of shelving him in the future. Murat Halstead proposes for him the mission to Berlin, and the New York *Tribune* chimes in with one of its characteristic paragraphs, in which it has the bad taste to drag the Rev Dr. Newman into the ring. Now these people are giving themselves much needless trouble over the future of General Grant. Unless we mistake the indications, the people have in store for him a much higher mission than any that this Administration can confer.

Says the Spider.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is but one avenue leading to the success of Mr. Hayes' southern policy, and that leads through the Democratic camp. If Mr. Hayes desires the success of his policy more than the success of his party he will follow that avenue.

THE CONTEST IN THE SENATE.

The facts which underlie the Kellogg-Spofford and Corbin-Butler contests in the National Senate are so simple, and should be so well understood, that it is almost impossible to conceive why the so-called non-partisan and independent gentlemen in that body should find any difficulty in voting upon them. The Kellogg case is simplicity itself; and by any honest and unprejudiced non-political jury in the land would be decided in favor of the Republican claimant after a half hour's hearing. As to the legality of Mr. Kellogg's election there can be no doubt. He was chosen in conformity with every law which bears upon the subject. When he was elected there was only one Legislature in Louisiana. The Democrats had up to that time made no claim to either a Senate or Assembly. The body by which he was chosen had been declared legal by the only constitutional Board of Canvassers in the State. It was recognized by Gov. Packard, who was then in undisputed possession of the State-house and the seals and belongings of the Executive office, and in the full enjoyment of all the rights guranteed to him under the laws of Louisiana and the United States. Having been elected by the body so constituted and recognized by Republicans and Democrats alike, Mr Kellogg was placed in possession of a certificate of election, sealed with the great seal of Louisiana and signed by Mr. Packard, who was recognized as Governor by all the State courts and to a certain extent by the National Administration. Upon this certificate, so obtained without opposition or dispute on the part of the leading Democrats in the State, the Republican claimant comes to Washington asking for the seat to which, in common justice, he is entitled.

On the other hand, Judge Spofford demands admission on the plea that he was elected by a Legislature recognized as legal by "the respectable citizens of Louisiana." The claim is so trivial a one as to need but little attention. Long after Mr. Kellogg's election, the White League of New-Orleans, encouraged by reports transmitted to them by gentlemen who were or who at least professed to be, in the confidence of the National Administration, decided that they would make an effort to break up the legal State Government. By force of arms and the most barefaced bribery, they succeeded in doing so. They set up a Legislature of their own making, seated men who had absolutely no claim, and then proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. By this mockery of a Senate and Assembly Judge Spofford was elected, and received a certificate signed by Gen Nicholls, the defeated Democratic candidate, who at the time in question was not even the *de facto* Governor of the Commonwealth.

The facts in the Corbin-Butler contest are not more complicated than those already recited. The only regular and official canvass of last year's election for members of the South Carolina Legislature revealed the fact that one hundred and sixteen members of the Assembly, and sixteen members of the upper house had been duly elected. Because of absolute proof of fraud murder, and violence in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, the returns from them were rejected by the Board of Canvassers, and under the law the candidates in them were refused certificates. On Nov. 28, one year ago, the Legislature came together, and the Senate, half the members of which held over, at once organized without trouble. Upon the roll were eighteen Republicans whose seats were not contested and thirteen Democrats. There were two vacancies from the Laurens and Edgefield districts. A full House of Assembly in South Carliona consists of one hundred and twenty-four members, but owing to the palpable frauds and outrages to which we have already referred, only one hundred and sixteen certificates of election were issued. Of the members holding these necessary titles to seats, fifty-nine, an undoubted majority, and, as is claimed by the best legal minds in the country a constitutional quorum, came together in the Assembly Chamber of the State-house, and was duly organized. It then proceeded to consider a number of contests, and seated fourteen Republican members from the counties of Barnwell, Abbeville, and Aiken, thereby increasing its membership to 73. In the so constituted Assembly, the members of the Democratic minority refused to take their seats, but without them, and acting in full accord with the only Senate which had a legal existence, it went on with the business of the Senate. On the 12th of December, the day legally set apart for that purpose, the election for United States Senator occured. All the Senators participated, the Democrats acting with the Republicans, and of the whole number of votes cast, David T Corbin received seventeen majority. In the Assembly, sixty-eight members participated, and Mr Corbin received fifty-eight votes. The next day, in accordance with the law, both houses met in joint session, compared their journals, and declared that he had been duly elected to the United States Senate. Subsequently he received his certificate from Gov. Chamberlain, who as that time and for some weeks after, was recognized as Governor, even by Wade Hampton.

As to "Hamburg Massacre" Butler's claim to the seat which, as has been shown, rightfully belongs to Mr, Corbin, but little need be said. On the 19th of December, after the day fixed by law, before Gov. Chamberlain's original term of office had expired, before his Government had been overthrown by the White League and while the legal Legislature was still in session, the members of the Democratic minority in the House, together with a number of persons who claimed, but had no right to seats, met, and voted for United States Senator. The roll of membership of this bogus Assembly consisted of seventy-nine names. Butler's total vote, however, amounted to only sixty-four. It is upon this flimsy pretext that the hero of Hamburg claims a seat in the nation's Senate, and ignoring the fact, that the State Senate as such took no part in the so-called election, overlooking the fact that the Democrats never even claimed a Senate until late in March, after the overthrow of Chamberlain, and willfully refusing to admit the further fact that Butler's certificate was not signed by the Governor of South Carolina who was in undisputed possession of his office until January, 1877, Bayard, the "honest, conscientious, and high-minded Bayard," joins with John J. Patterson in voting for his admission. It is not probable that "the independent patriotism of the Senator from Delaware" will be so much talked of in the next National Democratic Convention as it was in the last.—*N. Y. Times.*

HAMBURG MASSACRE BUTLER.

It may not be amiss at this time to recall one or two incidents in the life of Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who, through the treachery of a man seeking immunity from legal prosecution, is now endeavoring to obtain a seat in the United States Senate. Prior to the month of July, 1876, he had not been heard of outside of his own State, and even there he was known as one of the worst "last ditchers" in "unreconstructed Edgefield." He was not satisfied with such obscurity, however, and finding no legitimate way to make himself notorious, he assumed command of the Hamburg White League that butchered a dozen or so of unoffending black men, and at once became known all over the nation as "Hamburg Massacre Butler." The details of the manner in which he obtained this proud distinction ought to be sufficiently familiar to the American people, but as it is possible that they have been lost sight of in these days of reconciliation and "universal good will," it will not be out of place at this time to briefly review them.

On the Fourth of July, 1876, a company of black Militia regularly organized under the laws of the State and under the command of officers duly commissioned by Daniel C. Chamberlain, the legally-elected and then universally-recognized Governor of South Carolina, met to celebrate the day. In all the Town of Hamburg they were the only men who showed any desire to do so. They carried the flag of the union at their head, but no where else on the Edgefield shore, and not even in the populous City of Augusta, on the opposite side of the river, were any signs of the national banner to be seen. While they were thus celebrating the birthday of their country, two of the unreconstructed gentlemen who are now supposed to be "reconciled," rode through the main street of Hamburg. One of them was nearly related to Gen. Butler, and as has been sworn to by competent witnesses, they were both drunk. Filled with that courage which comes from much corn whiskey, they drove straight up to the Militia company, and, though there was ample room for them to pass on either side, insolently demanded that it break ranks and let them go by. The Captain of the company very properly refused to comply, and, seeing that discretion was the best part of valor, the two white men went their way without further trouble. But they were not satisfied. They had been obliged to yield to a band of "niggers," and with many a good "last ditch" oath they vowed they would be revenged. To this end they secured the services of Gen. M. C. Butler, who was commissioned to prosecute and secure the punishment of the leading men of the Militia company for obstructing the streets. He did the work assigned to him, but not according to the generally-recognized mode of legal procedure. It is true that warrants were duly issued for all the prominent citizens who had dared to parade on the Fourth, but the real object of the proceedings was not revealed until some days after, when it was intimated to the black men that they could only escape punishment by giving up their arms,—State arms, it will be remembered, duly issued to regularly enlisted men,—and disbanding their organization. This the members of the company positively refused to do, and fearing for their lives, as well they might, a number of them came together to consult as to what course it would be best for them to pursue. Hearing of their meeting, Gen. Butler declared with quite as much profanity as he is reported to have recently used in addressing Senator Patterson, that "the nigger Militia business had gone far enough, and would have to be stopped." Then, as has been sworn to by a dozen witnesses, reported in the Democratic papers of both Georgia and South Carolina, and never been denied, he rode over to Augusta and told a number of what are called in the South "the best young men" that he might need their services and their guns. They were only too ready to aid him, and soon a large party of Georgians had joined the South Carolina company already assembled.

Of course, they came together to defend their homes, there never was a similar meeting held in the South which was not avowedly for that purpose. They were afraid of a negro uprising at least they said they were, and to avert the threatened danger they proceeded to a building in which the score or so of unfortunate colored militiamen were trembling for their lives, and with rifle and field cannon began to fire into it. A few of the negroes returned the fire, but most of them broke from the house and ran through a field behind it, hoping to escape. They were shot down as they went. According to the testimony of several Democratic witnesses, "two of them were riddled with bullets, and one had his head almost entirely shot off." The men in the house then surrendered and some of the fugitives were captured, until twenty-nine persons were in the hands of Gen. Butler's command. To quote from the Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the most pronounced Democratic papers in the South, "Seven of the prisoners were taken out and killed. Those who were considered ringleaders of the disturbing element in the county were carried to a cornfield near the river and let loose. As they ran they were fired upon and killed." Butchered, if we may be allowed to add, because they had dared to celebrate the Fourth of July—because they had been so unfortunate as to offend a relative of General Butler.

So the gentleman named received the title by which he will always be best known throughout this country. On the strength of the reputation thus made, he was elected by a bogus Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate, and if he can continue to control Messrs. Patterson and Conover, it is probable that the upper house will be disgraced by his admission. As to the fraudulent character of the election upon which he bases his claim, there can be no doubt. There is none in the mind of any honest and fair-thinking lawyer in or out of South Carolina. At the time of that election the Democrats did not have a legal quorum in the House, and were entirely without a Senate. Even counting the votes of the White League representatives from Laurens and Edgefield, where there were more Democratic votes cast than there were male inhabitants, the hero of Hamburg was still without ballots enough to even give him the appearance of having been elected. In spite of this, however, he obtained a certificate from "the good and pure" Wade Hampton, and with this fraudulent document in one hand and a slave-drivers' whip in the other, he is forcing his way into the highest legislative body in the land. The spectacle is not one which the American people can be expected to contemplate with any degree of satisfaction.—*N. Y. Times.*

GEORGIA "TIGERS."

A Story of Crime and Butchery.

Atlanta, Ga., November 21.—Some months ago a bloody and mysterious murder startled the good people living near Milledgeville, in Baldwin county, of this State. The body of Mrs. Michael Shaw was discovered horribly mutilated in the dining-room of her little home. There was no one in the house with the body, except a little girl (daughter of the murdered woman), who was unable to give any account of what had happened. It appeared from a survey of the scene that the unfortunate woman had been attacked upon the front piazza. There were sprinkled stains of blood just outside the door, and some pieces of a dress found on the piazza. In the room in which the body lay the floor was smeared with blood, while the door that led from the room into the hall was spattered with brains and blood. Near by the corpse was a heavy pine bludgeon with which the woman had doubtless been beaten to death, as it was covered with stains of blood and pieces of hair. The skull was battered in and two pistol balls had been sent through the face. These had evidently been fired after the woman was down, as they sped into the floor, after passing through her head. There was no clue to the murderer. There had been no attempt at robbery. Very soon after the murder a negro who had been seen near the house that morning was arrested and brought to trial. There was no evidence upon which to convict him, and he was released.

A HORRIBLE SUSPICION.

After some time had elapsed the mother of the murdered woman astonished the community by charging that her daughter had been murdered by him (the daughter's) husband. Mr. Michael Shaw was a man of desperate character, and some hesitation was shown in arresting him upon suspicion. The mother swore, however, that her daughter had frequently told her that she was afraid Mr. Shaw would kill her—that he had beaten her frequently and had threatened to kill her. It was discovered also that he had once been arrested for beating his wife. The mother further testified that the little child had told her, after the excitement had left her calm, that her "father had killed mother." Shaw was then arrested and put upon trial.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

The trial had hardly opened before a witness was introduced who swore directly and positively that Shaw did kill his wife, and that he, the witness, saw him do it. His story was as follows: "I was standing upon the hill near Shaw's house when I saw him come out on the piazza where his wife was standing. He had some words with her and struck her once or twice. He then ran to the woodpile, and, seizing a heavy pine knot, seized her by the throat and rained the licks down upon her head. She screamed once or twice and then sank upon the floor, Shaw still clinging to her and beating her with the knot. After beating her over the head for about one minute he dragged her in the house. After probably another minute had elapsed I heard two pistol shots in the house. Immediately after this Shaw came running out of the house with a pistol in his hand and a bundle of clothes under his arm. He saw me and at once hurried up to where I was. He asked me what I was doing there. I told him I was just looking about. He said, "Did you know somebody had killed my wife?" I told him I had seen everything that had happened at the house. At this he became very mad, and drawing a pistol up to my face swore that he would blow my brains out if I ever said one word about what I had seen. I promised him that I would not speak of it and he hurried into the woods near by. While there he changed his clothes, and buried the suit he had on when he left me, as it was bloody all along the sleeves and pants; he also hid the pistol."

Shaw now rests under sentence of death in the jail in this city. His wife was a handsome woman and bore a good character.

BANDED MURDERERS.

And now some strange developments are made. A short time ago Mr. E C Murphy, a professional detective of great skill, with headquarters at Atlanta, received a letter from Colonel W S McComb, of Baldwin county, enclosing an anonymous letter, in which some startling statements were made. The anonymous letter, written in a legible but awkward hand—evidently by some person whose fingers were more at home around the plough-handle than the pen—stated that Shaw, the wife-murderer, had been for a long time the leader of a band of ruffians living in the deep forests near him, and that he was the author of perhaps a dozen murders. The letter was addressed to Colonel McComb, and stated that if he wanted to know where Jim Bostick—a young fellow who had gone over to Shaw's house (as his mother testified) one evening to collect a bill and was never seen again—might be found, to look in his (McComb's) well for him, as Shaw and his gang had killed him and thrown him in there. It further stated that one evening Shaw and his crowd killed two men that they had hired to pull fodder for them. After the hands had finished work Shaw and some of his crowd killed them, as it "was the easiest way to pay them," and threw their bodies into the creek, having first cut them open and filled them with rocks that they might sink readily. The latter described accurately the spot at which the skeletons of these men might be found. The writer also detailed the story of another murder quite as atrocious as any of the others, and stated that many more had been committed. He further said that Shaw and his crowd had a regular organization, and kept the section in which they operated in a state of terrorism. Colonel McComb, in his letter to Mr. Murphy, stated that he had the well searched for Bostick's skeleton, as directed, and found it there.

GHASTLY CONFIRMATION.

Upon receipt of this letter Mr. Murphy went at once to Baldwin county and investigated the matter thoroughly. He reports upon his return that affairs were much worse than he expected to find them. He found that Shaw had collected about himself a band of desperate men that he called "The Georgia Tigers" They had a secret organization, and held the thinly settled section around them in a complete state of terrorism. He found the corpses in the creek as described. He captured certain implements of torture that were used by the "Tigers," consisting of handcuffs, heavy leather belts lined inside with spikes and huge barbed straps for whipping purposes. He says that the "Tigers" assaulted whoever they pleased, killed whoever they wanted to, and made those dismal forests so terrible that hands could not be found to work the farms. Mr Murphy found an almost superstitious dread against going into the domain of the "Tigers" prevading all classes, and he was earnestly dissuaded from trying to explore their fearsome secrets. He went ahead, however, and discovered enough to convince him that Shaw had for years led the life of a fiend, and that not less than eight murders, besides the slaying of his wife, might be traced to his hands.

THE FIEND IN JAIL.

Your correspondent visited Shaw in his cell yesterday. I found a small man with immense shoulders and forearms, so large as to be almost misshapen, and a small but wiry body. His face is pallid and broad and ugly, his thin lips pressing sharply over his mouth and his nose being pinched at the base. His eyes—the most notable feature of his face—are very small and restless, and gleam with latent hate and passion, glowing and snapping like the eyes of a brute. He met me civilly enough, but positively refused to talk about himself; and, when he found that I knew something of his work in the swamps of Baldwin, became sullen and suspicious. Finally he ceased replying altogether, and put an end to the conversation by turning and walking to the farthest corner of his cell. He is very much worn and shows signs of great distress. The jailor thinks he is very remorseful and will make a full confession as soon as his last technical appeal to the Court is decided against him. A few nights ago, in company with Johnson, another murderer, he succeeded in escaping from jail by a tunnel dug under the house, and since then has been put in the murderers' dungeon.

Lynching of McGhee.

Nashville, Nov. 28.—On Monday morning a telegram was received here from Athens, Ala., stating that Roper, alias McGhee, who committed the assault on Miss Templeton, had been caught and would be brought back on the train at six o'clock the same evening. The railroad authorities furnished a special train, and Roper, under a strong guard, reached Columbia at half-past four o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the depot, and Roper was conducted to the house of Miss Templeton, in order that the young lady might identify him. She immediately recognized him, but requested that he be taken to jail until morning, when she hoped to be less excited, as she did not desire by any possible mistake to fasten the crime upon the wrong person. In the scuffle with Miss Templeton Roper dropped his pipe and lost several buttons from his coat, all of which had been secured to assist in identifying him. When Roper was arrested he did not have on the clothes which the young lady had described; but upon searching him it was discovered that he had on a blu blouse coat under his shirt and had on an extra pair of pantaloons, both of which suited the description given of him. The buttons picked up on the scene corresponded with those on the coat concealed under the shirt, and the pipe was identified by several negroes as being the one Roper was seen to have the evening before the assault. At the request of Miss Templeton and her family Roper was taken to jail.

Soon after nightfall a large crowd assembled before the jail and demanded the keys from the jailor. The negro was taken from his cell, but at this moment a number of prominent citizens rushed in and entreated the crowd to await the coming investigation, and partly by entreaties, partly by threats and partly by force, succeeded in carrying McGhee back to his cell. Speeches were made and the people were induced to disperse. Roper, while the angry crowd were dragging him from his cell, stoutly denied his guilt, but said he knew who had perpetrated the deed, and if he were released he could secure the arrest of the right man. At nine o'clock yesterday morning Roper was taken from the jail by the Sheriff and a posse of armed men and taken to the home of Miss Templeton to be identified.

A large concourse of people had assembled upon the pucic square, and several citizens went up into the third story of the court house and projected a large beam from one of the windows. To this beam was attached a block and tackle. Everything was done quietly and orderly. No one was disguised. Under the beam was written in large letters, "The will of the people." The guard conveyed Roper to Miss Templeton, who exclaimed:

"You are the wretch! Why did you treat me so? You must die for it!"

Roper said not a word; in fact, he had been doggedly silent since he was taken from jail the last time.

As the guard was returning to jail with their prisoner a crowd rushed up to them, seized Roper and carried him to the spot selected for his execution. The Mayor, the Criminal Court Clerk and some negroes then addressed the crowd and asked them not to mutilate the body of Roper. A dry goods box was placed under the beam and the negro was made to stand upon it. Mr. Chinch Truett, a policeman, then asked him if he had anything to say, to which he replied, "Nothing at all." Truett then placed the rope around his neck and drew him up. The fiend exhibited no emotion and met his fate without protest or even a word of denial.

Talk of Declaring Mr. Tilden President if the Democrats Get a Majority.

Washington, November 28.—It is impossible to conceal the fact that many of the Republicans in Washington are by no means easy in their minds over the rumor that Mr. Tilden is to be declared the lawfully elected President of the United States, by joint resolution of Congress, after the Democrats have gained a majority in the Senate.

Some of the Republicans openly avow their belief that the plans for such a coup d'etat were long ago perfected, and that the attempt to secure the admission of General Butler and Mr. Eustis to seats in the Senate before a vote was taken on the Kellogg-Spofford case is a part of the programme. They remember that Proctor Knott reported from the Special Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, on the last day of the last session of Congress, after the electoral dispute had been settled, a resolution declaring that Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks received 196 electoral votes for the offices respectively of President and Vice President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified and transmitted to the seat of Government, etc, and declaring that in the opinion of the House both of the Democratic candidates had been lawfully elected. On this resolution the yeas and nays were called, and it was carried by the solid vote of the Democracy. Of the 146 who voted in the affirmative on this resolution, 85 are still members of the House. There is no reason to believe, so Representatives say, that these same men would not vote for a similar resolution to-day, or to doubt that the authority of the Democratic caucus would not be sufficient to secure for it the unanimous support of the Democracy.

It may not be that the Democratic managers of this scheme propose to put it in operation during the present winter, even if such a plan actually exists, although there are some indications that if such a resolution should be introduced in the Senate during the December session, it might possibly be passed. The fact that many Republicans who are not frightened at trifles, look upon these rumors in a very serious light, shows how great the feeling of political insecurity is which now prevails in Washington.

Floods in Virginia.

Buchanan, Va., Nov. 26.—The river is six feet higher than the greatest freshet in 1842. Twenty colored people were drowned in the neighborhood. The destruction of property in the town and country is unprecedented. A bridge and thirty dwellings were swept away. Many poor people are left without property, food or clothing.

The bar-room bell punches in Richmond, Virginia, have collected $15,000 tax in about two months.

Robbery.

About fifteen minutes after six o'clock last evening two individuals entered the jewelry store of William Wieman, at No. 18 Wylie avenue, and approached his son, who is about seven years of age, and asked it he would go and get a one dollar bill changed for them, saying that they would give him five cents if he would do so. The boy consented, and, taking the bill, left the store and went across the street for the purpose of getting the bill exchanged. As quick as he left the store, however, the parties sprang over the counter and opened the front case in which there was a large lot of watches. And hastily catching a number of them the thieves made for the door and escaped with their booty. A moment afterwards Mr. Weiman, who was in a room adjoining engaged in eating his supper, entered the store, and noticing that his son, whom he had left in charge of the store was not there, he instantly suspected that something was wrong and walked rapidly toward the front of the store where he discovered the wholesale disappearance of the watches and immediately rushed out into the street and gave the alarm, but he was a moment too late. Word was then sent to the Mayor's office and the detectives started on the trail. But at midnight the thieves were still at liberty. The son of Mr. Weiman states that one of the parties was a stout heavy set man and the other was a boy of about fifteen or sixteen years of age. There were twenty-one gold watches and thirty-six silver watches taken, and Mr. Weiman estimates his loss in the neighborhood of twenty-five hundred dollars. The whole transaction did not occupy a larger space of time than five minutes, and it was evidently the work of an expert thief.—*Pittsburg Dispatch, Nov 29.*

A Fratricide Escapes on the Plea of Insanity.

Louisville, November 27.—At New Albany, Ind., Matt Wolfe has been found not guilty of murdering his father several months ago. The ground of the defence was insanity, and the jury acquitted him on this plea. The evidence was to the effect that Wolfe had been drinking heavily for several days and that his father had notified several saloon keepers not to sell him liquor, that this exasperated young Wolfe and he threatened vengeance on his father. On the Sunday of the murder, while Wolfe was still suffering from mania-a-potu, he walked to an outbuilding, where he procured a heavy hickory club. With this club in hand he returned to the house and thence walked out into the orchard near the residence, where his father was sitting on a chair. Approaching the gray haired old man he raised the club and with all the power he possessed brought it down on his father's head. He repeated the blows until his father's head was beaten and his skull fractured in a terrible manner, causing almost instant death.

A Heartrending Death.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—Particulars of a terrible death by freezing have reached here from the village of Cobocouk, North Victoria, one hundred and twenty miles northeast of here. On Saturday afternoon the twelve-years-old son of Mr. John Campbell, a farmer living on Graffitt's Lake, north of Cobocouk, saw a deer making across the lake on the ice, and concluded that if the ice could bear the deer it would carry him, started in pursuit. A quarter of a mile out from shore he suddenly went through, but after desperate exertions, during which his hands and legs were mangled by the keen ice edges, reached a rock in the very center of the lake. here he cried for help, and his father and mother, with a band of neighbors, ventured out after him, but the ice was frail and treacherous. Attempts were also made to reach him in boats and canoes, but without avail. It was bitterly cold, and as evening set in the boy became numbed and weak. His cries grew fainter and fainter, while the efforts of those on shore were redoubled to no purpose. As night fell he was seen to throw up his hands and tumble headlong into an ice hole, whence he was soon drawn under. He perished, in short, from sheer cold and exhaustion in the sight of his parents. His body was recovered on Sunday afternoon.

SOMERSET MARKET

Corrected by Cook & Berkitts.
DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, FLOUR & FEED,

Apples, dried, ℔ ℔	8c
Applebutter, ℔ gal	40@50c
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s	$1 25
Butter, ℔ ℔ (keg)	18c
Butter, ℔ ℔ (roll)	20c
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	65c to 70c
" meal, 100 ℔s	$2 25
Beeswax, ℔ ℔	28c
Bacon, shoulders, ℔ ℔	10c
" sides,	11c
" country hams, ℔ ℔	12½c
Corn, (ear) ℔ bushel	50@ 60c
Corn, (shelled) ℔ bushel	50c
Corn meal ℔ ℔	2c
Calf skins, ℔ ℔	10c
Eggs, ℔ doz	18c
Flour, ℔ bbl	$7 50
Flaxseed ℔ bu., (56 ℔)	75c
Hams, (sugar-cured) ℔ ℔	12c
Lard, ℔ ℔	12½@13c
Leather, red sole, ℔ ℔	30@35c
" upper	60@70c
" kip	75@80c
Middlings, and chop 100 ℔s	$1 50
Oats, ℔ bu	25@30c
Potatoes, ℔ bu	30@35c
Peaches, dried, ℔ ℔	16c
Rye ℔bu	60c to 75c
Rags, ℔ ℔	2c
Seeds No. 1, ℔ bl, extra	$2 00
" German, 3 bus per sack	$2 00
" Timothy, per bushel	$1 50
Sugar, yellow ℔ ℔	10@11½c
" white "	12½@13½c
Tallow, ℔ ℔	7c
Wheat, ℔ bus	$1 30
Wool, ℔ ℔	40@50c

$200,000.

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of our superior gold-plated jewelry valued at over $20,000 we will send as below. 20 Pieces, all warranted Gold-plated, for $1.00. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring Inlaid with Gold, 1 Elegant Ring Without "Friendship," 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin Inlaid with Gold, 1 Silvered Hat Pin, Pearl Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold, 1 Collar Stud, 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops, 1 Gents' Genuine Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Heart Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Eardrops Inlaid with Gold, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent Post-paid for $1, or any 9 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to Make Money. These can easily be retailed at 50.

BARGAIN

EVER OFFERED

CLUB PREMIUM. To any one ordering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free, an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as Premium.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., New York. Nov. 28.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

David Ankeny to H. L. Baer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County Pa. No 322 Nov. Term 1875. (Voluntary Assignment.)

Having been appointed Auditor by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee to and among those legally entitled the etc, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Somerset, on Thursday the 20th day of December, 1877, when and where all parties interested may attend.

J. G. COLE, Auditor.

Nov. 28

Notice is hereby given the we will apply at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the passage of a law repealing the Act of Assembly, approved February 25th, A. D. 1870, relating to the fees now allowed to the County Treasurer on Mercantile Licenses and Unseated Lands.

J. R. BOOSE, J. F. BLYMYER,
W. C. HICKS, P. G. NOWAG,
J. R. LYONS, HOCKING BROS.
Nov. 28

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of and order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., the undersigned Assignee of W. C. Hicks, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, Dec, 22, 1877,

at 2o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain lot of ground situate in Meyers dale Bor., Somerset Co., Pa., containing ¼ acre, fronting 66⅔ feet on Main street, extending back 165 feet to ——— alley, adjoining lot owned by Hartley & Bro., on the the east, and ——— alley on the west, said lot being known on town plot as No. 3, with a good two-story business building 60 feet deep, and 24 feet front, and large addition; also a stable thereon erected.

No. 2. A certain lot of ground situate as afore said, located on northeast corner of Broadway and Grant streets, 55½ feet front, and extending 125 feet back to Water street, known on town plot as lot No 120, with a good two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected.

TERMS—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from this date, (Oct. 2nd) with interest on deferred payments from day of sale. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale.

JOHN M. OLINGER, Assignee.

Nov. 28

NOTICE.

A good farm for sale or rent, of 250 acres, in Addison Township, in good condition; apply to

J. P. H. WALKER, Upline, Penna.

Nov. 28

GIVEN AWAY to every reader of this Paper.

A PREMIUM STEEL ENGRAVING,

Entitled "The Finding of the Savior in the Temple" with the WORKING CHURCH, A 24 Page Religious Newspaper, devoted to the Household, the Sunday Schools, Music and General Church Work. On 3 month's trial for 25 cts. Agts. Wanted. Address J. B. BREWER, Nov. 14 7 & 9 Warren Street, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., the undersigned Assignee of Da